NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BERNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

DOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Soires Magiques. BROADWAY THEATRE, Breadway-Sources Mysts

WIBLO'S, Breadway-A DAY IN PARIS-GRAND DIVER-NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Fish on

CASTLE GARDEN-GANTS TAUREO-CATABINA.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Ethiopian WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

BROOKLYN MUSEUM -BONETTI'S TROUPE OF TRAINED

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, August 7, 1852.

Malls for Europe. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD

The Collins steamship Arctic will leave this port at neon, to-day, for Liverpool. The mails will close at helf past ten e'clock this morning. The New York WHERLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine

The News.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Public Lands very properly reported against the propriety of passing the Homestead, or Free Farm bill, Mr. Bennett's Land Distribution bill, and Senator Walker's bill ceding the lands to the States in which they lie. Want of time will probably prevent the Senate from acting on any of these measures during the present session, and even if there were time, now that the House has upset nearly all of the Senate's valiroad land projects, it is more than likely that the latter body would retailate by giving the land schemes of the House the go by. Thus, these threatened evils have, like the Kilkenny cats, completely eaten each other up.

Through the instrumentality of Gen. Houston, a select committee of five was yesterday appointed by the Senate, to inquire into Galphinism of all sorts, whether among congressmen, commissioners, or in the departments. The wholesale style in which claims of every description have been acted upon and approved, by the various branches of the government, within the last few years, rendered it necessary, for the honor of all concerned, that the charges of corruption, which have been so freely circulated, should be inquired into, and the guilty parties, whoever they may be, brought to light. If the Committee do their duty faithfully, as they quite likely will, the expose will undoubtedly form a very curione chapter in the political and financial history of the country.

Nothing was done by the Senate with the private calender. The proposition to give \$66,000 to the Shawnees for their lands in Ohio, was stricken out of the Indian Appropriation bill. The Committee on Finance offered an amendment, appropriating \$10,000 to pay for an agent to investigate the contracts entered into by the California Indian Commissioners, about which there has been so much stir within the last few months. After debate, this proposition was also rejected.

But little of interest transpired in the House of Representatives yesterday. The resolutions of the promise measures, were presented and ordered to be printed. The greater portion of the day was connumed in a dry discussion upon uninteresting amendments to the General Appropriation bill.

Our special correspondent states that Secretary Corwin will positively resign very shortly. He alse says that the Senate, yesterday, confirmed the nomination of Judge Couklin as Minister to Mexico. Ex Minister Letcher is said to be on his way home.

The returns of the recent State elections come in very slowly. From North Carolina only two counties have been heard from, and they show a gain for John S. Kerr, the whig nominee for Governor. Nothing definite has yet been received from Missouri, but enough is known to render it pretty sure that democratic State officers have been chosen, and that Hon Thos H Renton has been elected to Congress. Both the democratic candientes for Congress in Iowa, it is thought, have been returned. In Arkansas, a democratic Governor has probably been chosen, although the returns received indicate that parties are somewhat eplit up on the legislative ticket. Indeed, from the present position of affairs, it is impossible, at prement, to even surmise what will be the reault of the seming contest between Pierce and Scott in any of there States.

Mathias Skuningki one of the Polish In others. who was convicted for the horrible butels erv of young Lehman, the Jew pedlar, was execut ed in Philadelphia yesterday. The unfortunate man so far as at present known, has left the strange of ports relative to his extraordinary career of crime a dtogether in mystery.

There were but eleven cases and eight deaths, by cholera, in Rochester, yesterday.

A despatch from Com. Perry, dated Eastpon Me., states that he has been collecting information relative to the fishery difficulty, and that he thinks the result of the controversy will be favorable to the Americans. The Commodore was to sail for St. John, N. B , on Thursday.

From Albany we learn that the barns of Mr. Vining and another gentleman, living in the antirent region, were set on fire and burned, on Thursday night. It will be recollected that Mr. V.'s house was recently attacked, on which occasion himself and a Mr. Wait were badly injured, their horses were maimed, and other damage was done to their property, by anti renters in disguise. Is there way of either ridding our State or filling its peni-

tentiaries with these villains? A Boston despatch states that the meeting of the American Scientific Society, called at Cincinnati, on the 18th instant, has been postponed, in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera on the

From New Orleans, we have a despatch confirm. ing the reported massacre of Capt Marcy and his men; and from Louisville we have another, stating that the Captain's fate is still uncertain.

A heavy storm yesterday deluged the vicinity of Medina, in this State. A house containing a family was swept off, and two children were drewned. To add to the calamity a hard neighborhood was struck by lightning and con-

A preamble and resolutions were presented, last ng, in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, by evening, in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, of the Common Council in five of the most extensively enlated journals of the city. The resolution was eferred, without debate, to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, composed of Messrs. Brown, Wood-

We publish a very curious speech of W. E. Robinson, in reference to General Pierce, or ra-ther General Pierce' ancestors delivered at a whig meeting held last evening in the Sixth ward. We publish the speech Mr. Robinson spoke, and not the pamphlet set up before he spoke, in the offices of the Tribune and Times, of which the proofs now lie before us. As oclivered, it is a rambling, incoherent affair. The burden of it is, that New Hampshire is a very bigoted State, in retaining a constitution that excludes Catholics from office, and General Pierce is the cause of it all. It is curious enough, that Richelieu Robinson thus unwittingly makes General Pierce a far greater man than he would have the world believe. In the beginning of his speech he calls him Page, as if he forgot his name, and so obscure an individual is he, that he is not known twenty miles out of Concord. In other parts of his speech he makes him a political Goliah. who could control a whole State at his will for a lifetime. Mr. Robinson has, therefore, rather overshot the mark.

Our columns this morning contain a very interesting report of the New York State Teachers Association. The attendance was very large and the proceedings unusually interesting.

Many columns of highly interesting intelligence,

embracing foreign, local, telegraphic, and miscellaneous matter, will be found in this edition of our paper, the crowded state of which precludes a spe-

cial reference.

Among a large amount of other matter crowded out of this morning's edition, is a lengthy and very interesting communication from Anti-Monopoly, in opposition to the Broadway railroad scheme. We shall endeavor to make room for this document te-merrow or the day after.

The Pittsburg Convention.

The Free Soil National Convention for the nomination of their ticket, and the erection of their platform for the Presidency, will meet in the city of Pittsburg on Wednesday next, the 11th instant. We publish a list of the delegates in another portion of this paper, from which (though not including all the delegates appointed) the reader will perceive, at a glance, that this third party is destined to make a most imposing and formidable demonstration in this Presidential contest. Indeed, from the absorbing interest which has been betrayed in this movement by the leading underground politicians of both the old parties, we have not the shadow of a doubt that, one way or the other, it will be decisive in the election.

Sixteen or seventeen States will be represented at Pittsburg, including the slave States of Maryland and Kentucky, and probably even Virginia may have her delegates on the ground. Pre-eminent in the weight of her representation, will be the great original whig State of Ohio, from which there will probably be several hundred delegates in attendance. In the aggregate, we should not be surprised if the Convention were to exceed in numbers, in harmony, and in enthusiasm, either of the late conventions at Baltimore. In the result, whatever it may be, this third party will bring one or the other of the old parties to the ground. This re-organization, as a preliminary object, contemplates the establishment of a balance of power between the whier and democratic parties. One or the other is thus destined to be vanquished and broken up; and then the next step will be to fuse it into the grand overwhelming abolition party of the North. The importance of a political convention, called together on this startling and comprehensive schedule, cannot be over estimated. Its ultimate tendencies do not stop short of the coercive abolition of slavery, or the dissolution of the Union

The corner stone of the Pittsburg platferm will be the agitation and repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. There the work must necessarily begin. It is the frontier bulwark of the South, and is the first obstacle to be removed. The abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, the Wilmot provise for the territories, no more annexation of slave territory, and no more slave States, will also be among the fundamental principles of the party. All the other planks in the platform-such as free farms, land reform, cheap postages, the election of all officeholders by the people, the rights of oid women to wear the breeches, and the duty of old grandfathers to wear the personts, and what not-will be the mere ornamental appendages of the kite's tail; or extra bait for the stray gudgeons and various outside fanatics, philosophers, and reformers of the day. Even a dinner of can vass ba k ducks is a meagre affair with nothing but the ducks; but garnished with some other recherche and ornamental dishes, and a bottle or two of wine, it is a feast for a prime minister. So a politica platform made up of nothing but anti-slavery and free soil would be rather a poor entertainment; but embeltish it with the new fangled isms, reforms, and free philosophy of the age, and it becomes almost irresistible. There is tact and policy, therefore in working into this platform as many materials as possible. Where a variety of tastes are to be con-

sulted, there must be a variety in the bill of fare. The great spostle of the Northern nullifiers and abolition agitators understands well the force of this policy. It has been his creed, and the creed of his leading disciples and organs, for the last quarter of a century, beginning with anti-masonry, when Morgan was found who "was a good enough Morgan till after the election " This is the secret of the adoption, by the Seward journals, of all the clar tran social theories, political reforms, and philoso phical absurdities, and infloat relies, which have sprung up from time to time, from the abominable system of Fourier to the impious importures of the Fish and Fox girls and the spiritual manifestations. They may all bring something into the net, and " everything is fish that comes in " The Pitts burg party having adopted this comprehensive plan of action, it becomes an important inquiry as to what is to be the probable realt?

To this question the result itself can alone give any definite solution; but still we have sufficient mote and data upon which to form a reasonable judgment. The policy of Seward and his allies, in pandering to all the rescally isms and crazy crotchets of the times, had so far intered the whig party of the North-particularly with abolitionism-that it cost the whigs the less of the election in 1844, by the loss of some ten thousand, at least, of the fifteen thousand votes cast for Birney in this State, less than six thousand of which would have elected Henry Clay. In that election, Mr. Clay carried the State of Ohio by six thousand majority, notwithanding the eight thousand votes cast for Birney. W. e presume that that result presented a fair exhibit of the real total strength of the whigs and democrat , respectively, in Ohio. In 1848, Van B ren recei ved over 35,000 votes in Ohio, and where they came, from admits of no misapprehension. The total whice we ote in Ohio was:-

Take the other side :-

The democrath s gain was not equal to their proportion of the na tural increase of votes in four years in Ohio; but upon the same rule the real whig loss there in '45' was equal to at least 25,000 of the 35,000 votes can't for Van Buren, assuming that with no third candia ate in the field they would

have voted either the whig or democratic ticket. Now, if these twenty-five thousand free soil whigh in Ohio could vote for Martin Van Buren in '48, as preferable to the whig candidate, who was not committed at all on the slavery question, how can they be expected to vote in 1852 for General Scott, who has been drawn up and tied down to the "finality of the Fugitive Slave law?" There can be but one answer to this question. The Pittsburg ticket will inevitably cost Ceneral Scott the loss of Ohin, and

probably by a heavy majority. Such are the fruits of the juggling and truckling of Seward and his journals of the North to all the vagaries and abominations of abolitionism. They have simply given vitality to an element which they cannot control, and they must submit or be borne down with the

The gloomy prospect with regard to Ohio, has rendered the Seward scene shifters in this State singularly alive to the necessities of counteracting the free soil drift of the Pittsburg Convention. Hence, we find them working strenuously, in secret holes and corners, to engraft into the Pittsburg platform free farms, intervention, and such other projects as will be calculated to draw off the German, Irish, and other voters from the democratic party. Mr. Chase, of Ohio, has also made a dead set upon Benjamin F. Butler and the barnburners of this State; but evidently too late. The sage of Kinderhook, Prince John, and the rank and file, satisfied with their reverge upon Cass, have acquiesced in their Baltimore nomination, without "spitting" upon the platform, so there is no hope in that quarter. They are on the scent of the spoils, and we suspect the whole solid mass of one hundred and twenty thousand will go over to Pierce in November. In sorrow and apprehension we contemplate the

prespect for Gen. Scott. It was enough that Mr. Webster and his friends should stand aloof, though his heart has been too full of sadness and doubt to speak yet awhile upon the whig nomination-it was enough that the Fillmore office-holders should treat the nomination with coolness and suspicionit was enough that the Union whigs of the South hould positively refuse to follow blindly the lead of Seward and his organs; but all these drawbacks might be endured, either singly or altogether. The mpending desertion, however, of the free soil aboliion higher law allies of Seward, from his own hosen ticket, to the ticket of a third party, is too much for human patience. In any event, though Seward is safe. If Scott is defeated, the Northern whig party will be merged into the free soil abolition party, and W. H. Seward will be their man; and he will rule the kitchen cabinet, if Gen. Scott is elected, just as adroitly as he managed it for poor old Gen. Taylor. But, alas! what is the prospect for the blind followers of the wiley demagogue in this election should Gen. Scott be defeated? It seems to us that this inquiry suggests itself from the very materials and principles of this Pittsburg

Convention. Let us wait in hope. Things do look gloemy but they may turn out better than we suspect. Seward, we know, is a mill-stone around the neck of Gen. Scott, but he may swim ashore with him yet. Let us wait for the action of the Free Soil Convention. Let us have hope-let us have faithlet us have patience-and, above all things, let us keep perfectly cool.

EFFECT OF AUSTRALIA ON EMIGRATION .- GOLD AND COTTON .- We see it stated in some of the English papers, that, for the month of June last, as compared with the same month of the year 1851, the emigration from Liverpool to the United States had fallen off some six thousand. This is very likely, notwithstanding the steady increase in the genera aggregate of emigrants arriving monthly in this country, from the various countries of Europe Australia will at once account for the diminution in the shipments from Liverpool. Whole pages of the Liverpool papers are taken up with advertise ments of vessels bound for the golden land of Aus tralia; and even New York has not escaped this new contagion. At this moment there are five ves-sels advertised here for Port Philip and Sydney. They will take out choice cargees of prime necessities for the miners, and some emigrants. All these the present movements of Australian emigration and traffic, however, are but the small beginnings o

what is yet to come.

Australia is a great island continent, almost un inhabited, yet rich in agricultural, manufacturing and commercial resources, particularly rich in gold, and, no doubt, capable of sustaining a population of one hundred millions of people. And it is surrounded by a vast archipelago of islands, among the richest and largest on the globe, and still only thinly inhabited by half-naked barbarians. Here is a new field for emigration, colonization, and commerce, almost incomprehensible in its capacities of expansion. In connection with the mighty progress of California, our Southern States are insured for a continually increasing demand for cetton, for an indefinite period to come. The gold of Australia may lead to the establishment of a powerful Anglo Saxon republic in the East; but the balance of power mong the nations of the earth will still be in the cotton fields of the great republic of the West. Gold is a great thing; but cotton is the article for shirts, all the world over.

WHO IS TO BE NEXT GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK ?-Both parties are putting forward their best candidates for next Governor of this State. The whig journals have named Governor Hunt, Moses H. Grinnell, Simeon Draper, and a whole host of western candidates. The democratic journals have put up H. Seymour, E. Corning, G. W. Clinton, General Aaron Ward, F. B. Cutting, and a long list of smaller fry, such as Col. Curtis (who is he ?) and John Smith Jones. It is probable that Governor Hunt will run agai on the whig side, as he is their strongest man. If the democrats want to take up a strong, sound, tried democrat, who can look farther back on good conduct than dozens of the small fry, let them take hold of General Ward, of West chester. We have known him in the ranks for thirty years, never seeking any honors, but always supporting his party and his country, like a tru and independent patriot. We are decidedly for Ward-Westchester, against the field.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY VERSUS THE ALDER MEN .- The District Attorney is very ready in giving his opinion as to the duties and jurisdiction of Aldermen as Justices of the Peace. He tells them they have no authority whatever to discharge prisoners, unless upon due examination in court But th District Attorney would do well to examine his own conduct in reference to numerous indictments h never brings to trial, and ask himself the question. whether this is one iota more justifiable than the conduct of Aldermen discharging their politica friends, arrested in a row, or on a drunken spree, or for assaulting the police. He finds fault with the Aldermen for discharging rowdies; but he does not prosecute the rowdies when they are indicted. He sets the bad example himself, and the Aldermen naturally say, "what is the use of leaving these men in prison ? The District Attorney will never prose-

chambermaids, and all others in search of employment, ought to beware of the intelligence offices i this city. They are a meekery, a delusion, and a snare. They send unfortunate girls to numbers and streets that do not exist, and they send others to be seduced. The rest they humbug, and keep sitting in their places of business from morning till night, not only losing their money, but their time, which is the same as money Very few, indeed, out of all who are fleeced out of their money, ever get a decent situation. The true mode of obtaining employment is by advertising in some popular paper. But, above all things, avoid the intelligence

FROM CAPE HAYTI .- By the schr. Mary B. Kwapp, Capt. Wilson, from Cape Hayti, 22d of July, we learn that a most malignant epidemic was raging at the time, somewhat resembling the plague in its effects. It had carried off large numbers of the inhabitants daily, principally of the younger class. The M. B. K. lost two of her erew in port.

Marine Affairs.

THE STEAMENIP SOUTH CAROLINA, for Liverpool, did not succeed in getting off on Wednesday, having met with an accident to her driving wheel, which will take a day or we to repair.

There is much talk about abuses in the Com Council, and the necessity of reform; but the demagogues who make political capital out of enslaughts upon a Common Council when it is democratic, and are silent as to the acts of the same Common Council when it is whig, are either ignorant of the only way by which

reform can be effected, or, knowing it, they are unwilling to point it out. It is the press, and the press alone, that can reform the Common Council-whether whig or democratic-by giving verbatim reports of its proceedings-not a dry record of the efficial acts, but a full report of the speeches of the members.

In England the press is such a power that it is designated "the fourth estate," and controls the other three-the sovereign, lords and commons. That is, public opinion, created by the press, in giving full and faithful reports of the debates in Parliament, modifies and controls the action of the three estates of the realm, and the press is regarded as an institution of the country, by which the doings and sayings of the representatives of the nation, and the other branches of the legislature, are communicated to the people, and by means of which the people communicate to them. Thus, corruption and misconduct are checked in Parliament; for whatever a member says is sent next morning on the wings of the press, through out the length and breadth of the land. The government are kept in check by the same means, for the ministers are liable to be questioned at any moment, and their answers reported.

The papers in Washington have not the same offeet upon Congress that the Times, Morning Chro nicle, and Morning Herald have upon the British Parliament. These journals are all independent of Parliament collectively, or of the members individually, and they report what is said and done, without any "fixing" or alteration. If a man under the impulse of patriotism delivers a sound and brilliant speech, it will have its influence on the whole country. If a scoundrel comnits himself, that, too, will have an influence upon the country, and a very decided influence upon imself. Hitherto, the papers at Washington, instead of controlling Congress, and being an institution to check corruption, have been under the control of Congress-being hired to print the speeches of members—while members had the power to modify, alter, and omit what they said, or to insert what they never said. Nefarious jobs were thus covered up. The telegraph, however, has done much to break up that corrupt and lemeralizing system. The country no longer looks o the Washington papers for reports, for they are a day late, almost everywhere, and in some localities several days. By the time the antiquated sheets reach their destination, the debates have become an old story, and nobody reads them-the people have already read the telegraphic reports in the New York papers, and they will not so much as look at the Vashington papers.

The result is that the New York papers have already produced a tremendous effect upon Congress, and every day keep that body in check. They cannot insert, omit, or alter anything in the New York papers; for they have no control over them. Their speeches appear almost as soon as they make them, all over the country, and accompanied, too, with suitable comments. On the other hand, whatever influence the Washington journals once had, is now dead, and they are no better than waste paper. This is the reason why they find it so difficult to get the printing contracts from Congress-not being any onger of the slightest use to their party.

If the debates in the Common Council of this city were published in full every morning, in the New York papers, the effect upon the Common Council and the public interests would be even greater than it is upon Congress. All the citizers would read them, and it would soon be seen who were the "good men and true," and who were the worthless and corrupt. Men of talent, and character and respectability, would then seek the office of alderman, and they would make themselves felt in the city, and in the country at large. The Common Council would thus be rendered a nursery for patriotism, public virtue, and intellect of the highest order. Men of ability would thus be brought out, and they would have the opportunity of so distinguishing themselves that the people would be no longer, as they now often are, at a loss to find suitable candidates for the State Legislature or for Congress, or for other offices of trust, honor, and emolument. The Common Council would be a school Men of integrity, intellectual calibre, and good education, would then deem it an honor to be elected members of a body which is now in such bad odor with the public that it is difficult to induce any man of good character or good standing to accept a seat in the Corporation.

The true way, therefore, to reform abuses in the Common Council, is to publish, in extenso, the speeches of its members. This would elevate their tone, by bringing them into immediate contact with their neighbors and friends and the people at large; and no black deeds of corruption could any longer be practised in the dark-while, on the other hand, no party journal could deal in generalities, or unjustly assail the Common Council, without being rebuked.

Will the Slievegammon journal go for our proposition, and join us in laying the axe to the root of the evil, instead of striking every now and then at a branch, which may have the effect, perhaps, of bringing down a shower of leaves, while the tree itself remains as firm as ever, and ready to put forth new foliage and new blossoms, which will result in an abundant crop of corruption, and profligate, wasteful expenditure of the public money? Will the morning papers, of every shade of politics, go in with us to publish the debates, and try what virtue there is in a healthy public opinion, generated through the medium of a free and independent press?

MORTALITY AMONG THE SHIPPING AT DEMARARA -Capt. Treat, of the brig Ellen Maria, arrived yesterday morning from Demerara, reports that at the time he left, (June 26.) a fearful mortality was raging among the shipping in the harber. Dates to the 18th July, received previously, make no mention of

The French Opera and Ballet Trou pes, at Last evening, in spite of the rainy weather, the magni-

cent hall of Castle Garden presented a numerous assem-lage, who attested their appreciation of the principal ertists appearing before them with enthusiastic cits. The first piece performed was the beautiful opera well known by the music with which Auber so clegastly embellished an interesting librette, written by the celebrated Scribe and St. Georges, the two best authors of the "Crown Diamonds" school, and with whose reputa-tion both hemispheres are familiar. The part of Cataring was admirably sung, and played with a grace and a vocalization defying criticism. The incomparable sweetness of her voice, and the expansion of her notes, always so justly given without any effort, appear to spring out of the musical throat of a charming nightingale to the breezes of night. Mme. Fleury Jolly has be educated by one of the best music teachers, and her magnificent and bright tones never fail to be produced with an excessive purity which astonishes even those who enjoy the pleasure of hearing her often. The admirable sweetness and purity of voice she displayed in the cavatina of the first act, "Oui c'est moi, c'est voire compagne," was applauded to the echo; it was also the same with the rondo, which commences with the following words : "Le beau Pedrille amoreux pauvre et tendre," white was sung with a grace and style never equalled in New York. To do her justice, we should have to cite all the passages of the music, which seemed composed for her, and which were rendered with admirable talent. but we cite only the two songs of the second act- Adieu Monsieur, il faut partir," and " Je veux briser ma chaime". Monsieur, it faut parts, and "Sevent brace me chaine"—
in which her admirable science attained the highest degree of a pure and expressive vocalization. Her success
was a true triumph and she was called out after the piece
to receive the enthusia-tic applanes she had so well
merited. The other parts were also perfectly sung by
aims. Fillet, also received numerous plaudits, and by
MM. Diguet, the celebrated singer, Debrinsy, and

Montelar who received the mark of general approbation. The aboruses and the crchestre under the direction of Mr. Yahn, merit also deserving of praise for the ensemble which we are seldem aconstomed to witness on the stage. Between the first and the second acts, the channing sisters Rousest, the four stars for their pas a will and gracefully executed, appeared, and were received in their divertisement by bravos and bouquets. Mile Caroline danced "El Jalso de Xeres" (Spanish,) which she executed with beautiful grace and great talent. Miles Theresine and Adelaide danced a very graceful "Hungarian Polka" and were called upon to re-appear before the cutrain, after their performance Mile, Celestine and Mr Mangin danced, also a beautiful pas. "Le Tyrol lienne." which was very well received. To merrow night a vaudeville, with the celebrated comic actor, Menchand a musical 'Intermede;" and the ballet of "Catarina, by the Rousest Family. On Monday night, Mine, Fleury Jolly will appear in "The Daughter of the Regiment," in which she is such a magnificent singer and good actress. ar who received the mark of general appro

GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS .- At the annual see

sion of the R. W. Grand Lodge, held in their room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday evening, the following mem bers were elected as Grand Officers for the ensuing

Grand Master—J. R. Weltsee, of Lodge 281. D. G. Master—E. H. Howell. of Lodge 150. Grand Warden—R. G. Millard. of Lodge 64. Grand Secretary—John J. Davies, of Lodge 1. Grand Treasurer—Mat. Bird. of Lodge 22. Grand Rep. to G. L. U. States—Andre From 1888.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned to Tuesday, the 17th instant, when the above officers will be duly installed.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned to Tuesday, the 17th instant, when the above officers will be duly installed.

Arrest of a Suspected Burglar.—A man named John R. Patterson, was found at two o'clock yesterday morning in the house of Mr P. Myers, Forty-third street, near Ninth avenue. Mrs. Myers gave the alarm, and he was specifly arrested by Assistant Captain Miller and Sergeant Post, of the Nineteenth of the Mrs. We skeleton keys, a file, and a 'jemmy,' were found on him. He would, no doubt have robbed the house.

A Sailon's Sermon, in Sailon Bylle.—The eminent sailor apostic, Faiber Taylor, of Boston, preached an excellent 'emmon to the crew of the new clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, previous to her departure from this port for San Francisco, on Wednesday last. Everything being right and trim on the previous Sunday, Mr. Taylor with aboard and gave the "boys" a right down good lecture. He exhorted them to always go on board a ship manufully, make their own bargains, enter their proper and right names, and then sitek to their bargain, and do their work, and avoid grumbling. No fighting under false colors, in other men's names, and no growling. A growling "sail" never does good. Sign the article, and then sitand to your word. I am proud of this ship. She first "kissed the waves" in Boston harbor and she took her capitain there—be you also proud of her., Only I sam now always to stick in the mnd. I should wish to be with you. Look around at the ship you are in—see her maste, her yards, and her kysail. Be proud of her, and do not tarnish her by misconduct. I have been at sea more years than most of you—in whalers, merchantmen, and men of war—and I can go again if my country sails, and prove that I can fight for sailors' rights at the gun as well as in the pulpit. Good bye now. The prayers of your fathers, mothers, and sisters, with my prayers, go with you. Will you disappoint them? No. no. no. This is but a faint outline of the address. Father Taylor bestowed a high encomium upon the builder of her, Mr. Donald M

Public Taxes.—The following is the amount of the receipts at the tax office, during yesteday, Friday, 6th inst. Three hundred and eighty-four thousand, two hundred and forty-two dollars and hinety-one cents.

and forty-two dollars and ninety-one cents.

Death by Drowning.—Coroner Ives held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevicu Hospital, on the body of a lad nemed Michael Moran, who was accidentally drowned on Thursday evening, by falling into the river from the pler at the foot of Twenty-fifth street. East river. The parents or the deceased live on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and First avenue.

The Weather,—The thermometer at the Herald Building ranged as follows, yesterday: At noon, 79/4 degrees; at 3 P. M., 81 deg: at 5 P. M., 79 deg. The morning was hary and cool from an early hour up to 8 o'clock. A. M.; from this, bear to noon the sun shone out and the day became hot. The evening set in middly, and with an appearance of continued heat The rain of Wednesday has been most beneficial to the crops, and our agricultural friends are very thankful for it. It has also been most refreshing to our pent up citizens.

The Eastern Dispensary, New York,—The following

Males.....

ATTEMPTED CHILD MURDER.—At about eleven o'clock on the night of Thursday, a Mrs Owen, who resides at No. 209 Mercer street, had her attention attracted by the feeble cries of an infant. On searching around, it was directed that they proceeded from the cesspool of the privy, in the rear Officer Jones, of the Fifteenth district proceeded immediately to the spot, and with some help, he succeeded in extricating, alive, an infant which seemed to be only a few hours old Doctor Griswold was called in, and paid it every attention, and a lady kindly took charge of it for the night. It was removed to the Alms House yesterday morning. The inhuman mother is known.

THE DEAD CHILD FOUND IN ALLEN STREET.—In this case a Coroner's Jury returned the following verdict:—
"The child died through a protracted accouchement of the mother, and a want of care after birth." FIRE ALARM.—An alarm of fire was given, at about nine o'clock on Thursday night, from the drug store of Carmany & Vanderzee, 198 Greenwich street. It was of no consequence, and the store is more damaged by water than fire.

FIRE ALARM.—The City Hall bell rung an alarm of fire at half-past nine o'clock, last night, in the Sixth dis-trict. It was caused by some smoke assuing from a house in Madison street. Many engines were on the spot, but there was no fire.

there was no fire.

Rescued from Drowning.—A boy named Thergrieves, residing in Monroe street, at No. 328, fell into the East river, at the foot of Grand street, on Wednesday evening. He would have perished but for a man named Henry Vandewater who jumped into the water, and saved him, at considerable risk. The boy was sent home.

FOUND DROWNED—The body of a boy, aged about 12 or 14 years, drifted ashore near the Narrows, Staten Island, yesterday morning. He had on a round jacket, mude of Kentucky jean, much worn; cotton shirt; no vest; black ribbon tied in the shirt collar; brown hair, and bare footed. He appeared to have been in the water about five or six days. For further information inquire of S. F. Randolph, Coroner, Quarantine, Staten Island.

RUN OVER BY A STACE.—A Mrs. Mary Howard, residing at White Plains, Westchester county, was rundown by a stage, at the corner of Breadway and Chambers street, on Wednesday evening. She was taken to the City Hospi-tal by officer Patterson, of the Third district.

Supper Lilbers is the Street—A young woman, named Sarab McCullam, was taken ill Thursday in Prince street, near the Bowery. She was taken to the station house of the Foorteenth district, and attended to by Dr. Morton, who pronounced her to have had a slight congestion of the brain.

DEAD CHILD FOUND'IN THE STREET —Officer Rothschild, of the Tenth ward police, whilst on duty at an early hour Thursday morning. in Allen street, found the dead body of a male infant, wrapped up in a pillow-case, lying in front of house \$9.

in front of house 59.

Sudden Dearn.—A Belgian gentleman, named Victor del Vaux, who arrived in this city on Monday last in the steamer Ohio from Chagres, died suddenly at his hotel, at an early hour Thursday morning. The Coroner was called upon to hold an inquest, but he thought it unnecessary, as he was convinced that the man died from Southern fever. It was said, that a colored man employed in the hotel, and attending on deceased, made away with six ounces of gold dust of his; but the report is not credited.

Anonyme Branch.

ANOTHER BIRTH IN A STATION HOUSE.—An emigrant woman named Mary McDermott. was safely delivered of a male child at the Sixth ward station house. She was attended by Doctor Simons, and was doing well Thursday

morning.

Chowder Excursion.—A large and respectable party, called the 'United Body of Grocerymen,' went on an excursion on Thursday, to Sheep's Head Bay, in three stages, each drawn by six borses. They had a fine band, and on going and returning, they serenaded our office, playing "Yankee Doodle," and other tunes, in fine style. The turnout was very fine.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AND DEATH—Mr. Basil McKnew, chief engineer of the Chemical Works, located on the City Dock, between Block and Dock streets, Fell's Point, came to his death yesterday about one o'clock in a most deadful manner. No one witnessed the accident; but the supposition is, that the unfortunate deceased was engaged in ciling the works, and shipped and fell in among the machinery, which was in motion at the time, driven by an engine under a full head of steam. Attention was attracted by the sudden stopping of the machinery; and an examination ensued by the workmen engaged in the establishment when the frightfully mutilisted body was discovered, entangled and twisted among the ponderrous ceg wheels until it had almost lost ail resemblence to the human form. It appears as though the unfertunate man in falling had extended his right arm, which was first caught between two large cog wheels and torn from his body. The head and the body, almost to the waist, were crushed flat and this was the cause of the stopping in the works, which led to the discovery of the accident.— Baltimere Clipper, Jug. 6.

Free Soil Meeting at the Chinese Building to Choose Delegates to the National Prec Soil Convention. A meeting of the free soilers, was held at the

Rooms last evening for the purpose of appeinting dele-gates to a Free Soil Convention, to be held at Pittaburg on the 11th inst. The meeting was called for eight clock; and at the hour named, there were just tw two persons present, two of whom were women. No-thing was done for some time, but a sort of busning among the free soilers present. At half past eight o'clock, Mr. George W. Rose appeared before the audience, and called the meeting to order; after which he nominated as President of the meeting. Dexter Fairbanks, Esq. Mr. FAIRBANES declined to ast as President; he was

urged, but still declined, he said it was altogether out of his line; he must be excused, but he would name in his place Mr. Thomas S. Berry. The nomines was unanimously elected. Mr. Benny also asked to be excused, but Mr. Rose said

he did not know how the meeting could exouse him, and descending from the platform, he led the candidate to On taking the chair, the President said that he had not

intended to serve as an officer of this meeting, but he was ever ready to do what he could to aid the cause of freedom. The purpose for which this meeting was called was to appoint delegates to the Free Soil Convention, to be held at Pittsburg on the 11th inst. It is, indeed, time, said he, for all who feel an interest in this cause to come together and raise their voices against that damning act, so to speak, called the Fugitive Slave law. You have heard the voice from Maine, and the thunder tones from Worsester.

worcester.
The first business of the meeting was the appointment of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The fellowing gentlemen were chosen to act as Vice-Presidents, viz:—William Jay, B S. Jocelyn, Arnold Buslum, Hiram Barney, Arthur Tappan, Lewis Tappan, John Jay, James O. Bennett, Thomas Ritter, Joehan Lewitt, William E. Whiting, Horace Dresser Andrew Lester, L. C. Matlock, D. H. Sands. Seth W Bennett Daniel Fanshaw, Dennis Harris, Anthony Lane, Russel T. Trail.

For Secretaries the following gentlemen were named and unanimously elected:—deo. W. Rose, Wm. Harned, Wm. S. Dorr, Chas. B Ray, John Mosatt Win, G. West, Geo. F. Youngs, Leathern Teax, John S. Savery, Seymour Whiting.

Geo. F. Youngs, Leathern Teaz, John S. Savery, Seymour Whiting.

The Pressurer now invited the Vice Presidents and Secretaries to take their places on the platform, and three or four out of the whole number came forward; by far the greatest number of the gentiemen were not present to answer as to whether they were willing that their names should be used in connection with these offices.

Letters from Charles Sumeer and Joshus Giddings were read, excuring themselves from attendance at this meeting; after which it was moved that a committee be appointed to draft recolutions for the action of this meeting. The committee consisted of Joshus Leavitt, Dexter Fairbanks, Geo. W. Rose, and Messrs. Bennett and Leeds.

ing; after winch it was moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions for the action of this meeting. The committee consisted of Joshua Leavitt, Dexter Fairbanks, Geo. W. Rose, and Messrs. Bennett and Leads.

After a brief absence, this committee came in, and Mr. Leavitt read the following resolutions, which he said he had no hand in framing although they met his hearty approval. The resolutions were as follows:—

Resolved, That there is as much reason new as there ever was for the separate organization of a free soil party, became all the objects for which that erganization was originally made, are still the introduction of alayery; becames all the objects for which that expansion was originally made, are still the introduction of alayery; becames all the objects for which that expansion was originally made, are still the introduction of alayery; becames and the whole of the series of the control of the control of the introduction of alayery; becames application may yet be carried into the territories of the and New Mexico; becames application may yet be carried into the territories of the admission of four new slaves bidders have their eyes on Cuba and the whole of Mexico, with a view to the extension and centermation of their power in the federal gavernment.

Resolved. That the platforms of both the whig and democratic parties agree in these particulers—irst, that the Fugitive Slave law shall never be repealed; second, that it shall not be a subject of ciscosion—in all of which we are unalterably and fermiy opposed to them, becames we believe them to be untrue immoral, hase, and subservient to the greatest political and social curse of our land.

Resolved. That timmoral, hase, and subservient to the greatest political and social curse of our land.

Resolved. That with our consent, no new States shall ever be added to the Union with slaveleiding institutions, and that we will not cease to demand the exercise of all the constitutional powers of Congress to abolish slavery and the said with the will

cause it will put an each of the gross corruption incident, both in and out of Congress, to the trails in the public lands.

Resolved, That our sympathies are with the oppressed, the world over—that the cause of Hungary and other down redden nations is dear to us. that our best wishes are with Kessuth, Marini, and Mariner, and that wherever man is ground down and the tyrant exalted, we love the oppressed and loathe and hate the tyrant.

Remarks upon the resolutions were invited, when a Mr. CLEMENTS, of Wisconsin, came forward and advocated them, in some remarks in praise of what the called "the eternal free democracy," and in deprecation of the whig and democratic platforms.

A few remarks were made by other gentlemen present, among whom was Joshua Leavir. All the speakers denounced the whig and democratic candidates and Mr. Leavir recommended in their stead John P. Hale. He said the whige and democratic endidates and Mr. Leavir recommended in their stead John P. Hale. He said the whige and democratic were not two parties, for between them they could raise but one platform. The contest between them was merely for the spoils of office—they had no different principles to content for.

There had been, at one time about forty-five persons present; but when the re-outtions were offered for adop-

There had been at one time about forty-five persons present; but when the resolutions were offered for adoption there were only thirty-seven in the room. The adoption of the resolutions was unanimous.

A committee was now appointed to nominate delegates to represent the free soilers of New York and Williamsburg in the Pitti-burg Convention.

A delegate from the Third district stated that delegates had already been appointed in that district, viz: Abraham G. Levy, William West, and William J. Young.

gates had already been appointed in that district, viz; Abraham G. Levy, Wilham West, and William J. Young.

It was moved that this meeting endorse the nomination of delegates from the Phird district. This motion was adopted, and the meeting proceeded to choose, by open nomination, delegates to represent the remaining districts of the city and Williamsburg. It was at first attempted to choose, from each district, delegates to represent the particular district from which they were chosen; but this was shortly found to be impracticable, and the meeting then proceeded to appoint the requisite number, without reference to the districts. Several gentlemen present were neminated, but said they sould not go. The following is the list of delegates finally chosen:—Abraham G. Levy,

Wm. J. Young.

Franklin Cempton,
S. P. Townsend,
Samuel Bennett.
Wm. E. Whiting,
Mm. King.
Lewis Masquerier,
Dr. Alonzo S. Ball.
L. D. Townley,
Those. Ritter.

It was moved and acconded that the delegation have power to fill vacancies, or appoint substitutes, in their own body. This motion was adopted.

There were now just twenty-three persons present.
It was suggested that it would be necessary for the delegate to leave here on Wednesday morning, in order to arrive at Pittsburg in time to take part in the convention.

One of the preminent members was here about leave-

on arrive at Pittsburg in time to take part in the convention.
One of the preminent members was here about leaving, when the Chairman and, deprecatingly, "Don't go, Mr. Fairbanks."

Mr. Fairbanks."

It is getting late, and I do not want to loose the stage." (Sitting down)

A Mr. Weer, who has been a prominent "vote yourself a farm" outor ever since the free farm subject has been agitated, now came forward with the following resolution.—

recolution:—

Resolved That wisdom and sound policy no longer require that the federal giver meat shall collect any revenue from the sale of the public lands, and that it is the duty of that government to discourtenance the traine therein and to distribute them in limited quantities to actual settlers

of the carry this resolution read, several persons got up and moved towards the door.

A Voice—We are hitching too much to our car.

A Norther Voice—We know from experience in the anti-slavery cause what effect these things have; we

ion't want to carry too much."
"Let us have the resolution.
"I hope not."
Charman.—The sentiment contained in the paper is

CHARMAN.—The sentiment contained in the paper is already in one of the regular resolutions.

A MEMBER—I move to lay the resolution on the table.
Question put and lost. Fifteen now present.
CHARMAN—Iso not the gentleman better have leave to withdraw his resolution.?

The gentleman refused to withdraw.
A gentleman present suggested that the resolution be sent by the delegates to Pittsburg. No go. Ten now present. The question was put on the adoption of the resolution and carried.

Thanks were voted to the officers of the meeting, and the last ten free soilers adjourned.

Naval Intelligence.

United States Storeship Southearron —The name of Levi D. Slamm, Purser, was unintentionally emitted in our list of the officers of this vessel, published yesterday.

FIRE IN HAMILTON, CANADA -A fire broke out in in Hamilton, on Wednesday morning in a cabinet maker's shop in Kink street, which soon communicated to the hotel and stables of Mr McKay, and then, to a two story brick, and also, a frame house, on Charles street, which were all destroyed, tegether with the greater portion of their contents.

Ex-Governor VANCE, OF OHIO -The Urbana Citizen of the 30th says:—This gentleman, we regret to say, lies dangerously ill at his residence, two and a half miles north of town. His health has been very feeble for several years past but for the last few months it has been apparent to his friends that he was rapidly sinking. On Saturday last he had another attack of paralysis, and has since been lying in a dangerous condition, with little or no hope for recovery.—Cincinnati Guzette, 2d.

FROM GUATEMALA.—Advices under date 14th June, restived in Boston in relation to the cochineal crop, state that it had been nearly destroyed. The quantity secured is about 2000 bales, against 14,000 last year; and many vessels have been obliged to leave the coast without being able to scoure a cargo.